The True Mortherner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE naval appropriation bill, with amendments for the construction of cruisers and for the preparation of plans and estimates for an armored vessel of 8,500 tons displacement passed the Senate on the 14th inst. A petition was received from Mrs. James A. Garneld and five hundred other citizens of Cleveland, praying that the Nez Perces be returned to their home. A favorable report was made on the resolution granting certain publications to the Cincinnati Law Library. Bills were founded to the cincinnati Law Library. Bills cations to the Cincinnati Law Library. Bills were introduced to place General Fremont on the retired list and to forfeit the uncarned lands of the Northern Pacific Road. Several sections of the bankruptcy bill were considered. In the House, Mr. Roed offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the introduction of the foot-and-mouth disease in Maine through the oversight of Federal officials, and to report a bill to reimburse citizens cials, and to report a bill to reimburse citizens on is, and to report a bull to reimburse chizens for expenses in suppressing the disease.

Mr. Turner introduced a bill for a tax of 5 per cent. on incomes of \$5,000 and of 10 per cent. on \$100,000 or more.

Measures were also presented to bridge the Ohio River at Cincunnati; to place on the free Ist agricultural implements and all machinery bad in the manufacture of farm products; to retire John C. Fremont with the rank of Major General, and to establish a signal station at Houston, Texas. A bill to bridge the Potomac near Georgetown was defeated in committee of the whole.

A JOINT resolution to furnish certain books

to the law library of Cincinnati passed the Scnate on the 15th inst. Bills were formally reported to create a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, for the relief of the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, and to provide for coinage at the branch mint in Denver. A resolution was offered directing the Judiciary Committee to reoffered directing the Indiciary Committee to report whether Paul Strobach is now discobarging
the duties of United States Marshal of Alabama,
after his nomination was rejected. The bankruptcy bill was taken up, and it
was agreed that any person owing in
excess of \$500 may position for discharge.
By a vote of 140 year to 128 nays the House of
Representatives decided to take up the Morrison Representatives decided to take up the Morrison tariff bill. The vote by which the consideration of the bill was secured was made up of 135 Democrats and five Republicans. The opposited vote consisted of ninety-nine Republicans and thirty-eight Democrats, and one Independent, Finerty, of Chicago. The Democratic opposition vote consisted of one vote each trom Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, four from California, three from New Jersey, five from Ohio, ten from Peunsylvania, and nine from New York. Mr. Morrison opened the debate on the measure. He declared that to fail to reduce taxation and thus relieve the people would be a measure. He declared that to fall to reduce tax-ation and thus relieve the people would be a flagrant disregard of public duty. A horizontal reduction might not be the best, but none other was practicable at present. To the list of articles now imported free of duty it was pro-posed to add salt, coal, wood, and lumber. Salt was already free for fishermen and meat exporters, coal was untaxed for use on coast trading vessels, and the revenue from wood and lumber was in the past ten years not over \$10. lumber was in the past ten years not over \$10,-600,000, while the domestic wooden products ex-creded \$500,000,000 per annum in value. In the estimates, as carefully prepared, the bill would leave in cottons but two articles dutiable above 40 per cent. in woolens but one above 60 per cent., and in iron and steel but few above 50 per cent. As at present arranged many of these ar ticles were taxed above 100 per cent, through hid den enormities in classification and rates of duty The above limits were intended to remethese enormities. The insufficient character of the late revision forbade its permanency. The only security from agitation and change would be to confine the taxing power to obtaining a revenue limited to the necessities of the Gov-ernment. The cry of the protectionists that when the industries were young, and would continue to be used to the end. He instanced the placing of quinine on the free list, and declared that as had been the case in that industry so it would be in all other industries. Mr. Kelley made the opening speech for the opposition. He drew pictures of the fearful condition of the laboring classes of Europe, and said that the proposition now was that the United States should enter the race with the world for the cheapness which had led to such terrible results. He doubed that any of the artiterrible results. He denied that any of the articles called raw materials by the Democrats were, in reality, raw materials. In the 1a 2e for cheapness production left the prosperous countries and found its way to the most oppressed. After a spirited passage between Messis, Koley and Hewitt regarding the duty on wire rods, Mr. Kelley repeated his assertion that production had outron consumption, and this evil could not be miligated by a reduction in the tariff. The only means by wotch the markets could be increased would be to stop the importation of cheap labor, send back all who had signed contracts in foreign lands to work at low wages, see that laborers were raid so much that the public schools might be well sustained and the children educated, and protect American motherhood against becoming be well sustained and the children educated, and protect American motherhood against becoming drudges in foundries. He advocated complete isolation of the country, which could be sustained in freedom and purity only as long as it did not begin the unboly race for the "chean and nasty underteachings of dismal science." Mr. Mills, of Texas, followed Mr. Kelley in a speech supporting the bill.

THE bill to authorize the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee to make laws to secure from waste lands granted for school purposes, was favorably reported to the Senate, Abril 16. The measure to divide into homesteads a portion of the Snoux Reservation in Dakota was passed. Several amenaments were made to the bankruptcy bill. In executive session Coarles E. Coon was confirmed as Assistant Scretary of the Treasury. The tariff bill was debated throughout the entire session of the House. Mr. Enssell deprecated the reopening of the spitation, but said the Republicans accepted the challenge. Mr. Bloant thought legislation should be such that a revenue standard would ultimately be reached, and said the reduction by the bill under discussion would be about \$2,0,00,000. Mr. Chace predicted that a cut of 30 per cent. on wool would stop most of the ruills in the country. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, spoke of the imperative demand for a reduction of the tariff, and said the passage of the bill would place the Democratic party on the side of reformation. school purposes, was favorably reported to the

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution in the Senate, April 17, that it is competent for Congress to fix freight rates on interstate commerce, secure free competition, and prohibit discrimination of any kind. Bills were passed to adjust the account for arms between South Carolina and the Federal Government, and to authorize the location of a branch soldiers home in some one of the newer Western States, at a cost of \$250,000. Consideration of the language was a like between the contract of the language and tion of the bankrupt bill having been resumed, Mr. George proposed an amendment giving laborers and servents priority over debts due to the State or the United States. In executive session objection was made to the immediate consideration of the recommendation by the President that the collector at key West be removed for sympathy with the Cuban insurgents. The House of Representatives pass d a bill authorizing the contention of a radium bridge agreements. resentatives pass of a fall anthorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the St. Croix River in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The tariff bill was laid over for a day, and the pension appropriation bill taken up, when Mr. Rosecrans offered an amendment to strike out the provision for the pay of pension agents, leaving their duties to the pay department of the arms.

THE postoffice appropriation bill was completed and passed by the Scnate on the 18th inst. Provision was made for more expeditious ocean mail and steamboat service. It is estimated that \$1,700,000 more than the revenue of the department will be required. Adverse reports were made on the newspaper copyright bill and on the resolution for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to Simon Bollvar. Mr. Plumb announced that at no extra cost the time between the oceans had been diminished one day. After tributes to the memory of Representative Herndon, the Scoate adjourned to the 21st. The House of Representatives passed bills to permit the bridging of the Missouri River at Sibley, and to limit to two years the time within which internal revenue offenders may be prosecuted. A favorable report was made on the bill to relieve from the charge of describin such soldiers as would have received an Lonorable disocean mail and steamboat service. It is estidiers as would have received an konorable dis-charge had they been present at the mustering out of their commands.

EASTERN.

Pittsburgh, killed two men and severely injured several others.

John C. Perry, who had accepted the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, was stricken with paralysis in the streets of Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in two

The New York Excise Board has refused to reissue liquor licenses to Harry Hill. Hill had held a license for thirty years. Dr. Dennis Bradley has been made

Bishop of the new Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester, N. H. The peach and quince trees in Northwestern Pennsylvania have been destroyed by the severe weather.

Services in memory of Wendell Phillips were held in the Tremont Temple, Boston, last week. Several of the friends and co-laborers of the deceased orator and reformer were present, among others Elizur Wright, L. M. Alcott, Samuel Longfellow, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, J. G. Whittier, the Revs. Edward Everett Hale, Philip Brooks, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, E. P. Whipple, and R. H. Dana. George William Curtis delivered an able culogy.

WESTERN.

A. B. Lee, a farmer, who went insane over the Crouch tragedy, committed suicide with morphine at Jackson, Mich.

Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, has appointed commission of four to rebuild the Cincin. nati Court House. It consists of two Republicans and two Democrats.

Lee Pettis, one of the men acquitted of the assault on Emma Bond, was married recently. The father of Pettis' wife killed himself a year ago because of his daughter's affection for Pettis.

Three persons were killed at Grand Haven, Mich., by the falling walls of a brick store which had been gutted by fire.

The last gold bank in existence on the Pacific coast has removed from San Francisco to Petaluma and reorganized on a currency basis.

Late advices from the Cour d'Alene rold fields report discoveries of gold in the district known as Dream Gulch, so called because of its discovery on account of the alleged dream of a Frenchman. Four men sluiced out five pounds two ounces of coarse gold there in two days. The result of the price of claims all along the creek. The first fatal shooting occurred at Murrayville the 18th of April, when a fiddler named Richards, known in the region as "Tommy the Masher," was killed by a gambler named McDonald.

The body of Walter Ream, a soldier lowa, has been found almost completely pet- of 200 to 37. rifled. It was instantly recognized by his

A shad weighing twenty-six pounds was found in a dry-dock at Chicago the other day. It must be one of a lot placed in Lake Michigan two years ago by the Fish Commis-

An artesian well bored for the city of Lincoln, Neb., has a flow of 100,000 gallons per hour, and a complete system of water works will be commenced this summer.

wheat in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana is in excellent condition, injury by frost having been confined exclusively to scattered in Missouri has evidently been badly damaged by cold weather. Wisconsin reports a falling off in the acreage of spring wheat, as the farmers are giving greater attention to the dairy. Dakota and Minnesota have a larger acreage than last year, and there is a prospect of the largest yield for years, no damage from insects being reported at any noint.

SOUTHERN.

by another cyclone which passed over a sec- alternate. tion of that State last week. It was first | The Republicans of Tennessee met heard from in Harris County, and moved from southwest to northeast. Forty-six Judge Frank T. Reid, who served in the into Merriwether County, wholesale destruc, tion of property took place, the damage being fully \$200,000. The Powell place, one of the most noted in the State, was utterly swept away, and Mr. Powell, Sr., his grandson, Ben Powell, and four negroes were. killed outright, while five other persons are so mangled that some of them wil die. Several negro children had been blown away and have not since been heard from. Farther on, it struck the house of Pete Toison, destroying everything, killing mules and breaking the thigh of a negro man. A negro girl was killed. On Dr. Beasley's farm, near Sandtown, terrible wreck was made. Six colored people are known to have been killed on one plantation and four on another. Many persons were fatally injured in the country adjacent to Logansville, several houses destroyed, and barns burnt up.

WASHINGTON.

An explosion of fire-damp in a mine they will take up six weeks of the time of at Elizabeth, Pa., about eighteen miles from Congress. It is understood that the Repub- been twice defeated recently by hostile tribe

out the enacting clause of the bill at the earliest opportunity. This may not succeed, as Mr. Morrison has promised to accede to many of the amendments to be offered by the representatives of special interests, and to agree to the abolition of the internal-revenue tax. except that on whisky and mait liquors. The fate of the bill in the House is involved in much uncertainty.

By a vote of 10 to 1 the House Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the committee that it is expedient to adopt the contract system of postal telegraphy.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned last week until next January, after having appointed a committee to investigate alleged election frauds in Cincinnati. The session began Jan. 8 last.

The Arthur men controlled the Alabama Republican State Convention at Montgomery. All the district delegates but the two from the Fifth and the delegates-at-large will vote for Arthur in the Chicago Convention, at least in the early ballots.

The Republicans of Idaho have elected D. P. B. Pride and W. N. Shilling as delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are uninstructed.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois, which met at Peoria, nominated Richard J. Oglesby for Governor by acciamation. Gen. J. C. Smith was placed in the field for Lieutenant Governor. H. D. Dement was nominated for Secretary of State, Charles P. Swigert for Auditor, Jacob Gross for State Treasurer, and George Hunt for Attorney General. For delegates-at-large the convention selected Senator Cullom, Gov. Hamilton, Burton C. Cook, and Clark E. Carr. Andrew Shuman and Isaac Lesem were selected for Presidential Electors-at-large. The resolutions adopted demanded a simplification of the criminal laws, protection for labor and the right of franchise; indorse the Federal and State administrations, and instructed the delegates-at-large to vote for John A. Logan in the Chicago convention.

The South Carolina Republican Convention elected Arthur delegates to the National Convention. A resolution of sympathy with Gen. Grant on account of his recent accident was adopted. The district delegates give an overwhelming Republican majority discovery had the effect of advancing the will be for Arthur, on the early ballots at for Blaine and Democratic for Tilden.

Pennsylvania, through its Republution indorsing them, and instructing the delegates at-large to vote for them at the buried twenty-one years ago at Knoxville, Chicago Convention, was adopted by a vote

The twenty delegates to Chicago seected by the Alabama Republicans are for Arthur for first choice, and Logan second.

George William Curtis, the editor of Harper's Weekly, will be one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention from the First New York District.

The delegates-at-large from Indiana to the National Republican Convention, According to information gathered Thompson, John H. Baker, and Morris Me- to forward the mails over the Mexican over the wires by the Chicago Times, winter | Donaid. They were not instructed, and have | Central route. expressed no preferences.

points in the two former States. The plant | Chicago, save one for Arthur, were chosen. | there to talk about the'r grievances, with the affairs resulted in animated scenes.

The New Jersey Republican Convention. Of the four delegates at-large to the Chicago convention, one is a pronounced are unknown. Senator Sewell heads the delgation. William Walter Phelps is a delegate. Ex-Congressman Robeson was a candi-Dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., give date for delegate and was badly beaten. He meager accounts of the destruction wrought was also beaten in his efforts to be made an

are nearly solld for Arthur.

MISCELLANEOUS.

French Canadians continue to leave the province of Quebec in large numbers for the United States. They find new homes, principally in the New England manufacturing towns, though some form colonization companies, generally headed by Catholics, in Dakota and the Northwest. The Catholie Bishops are alarmed at the exodus, and propose to join in a pastoral advising their peo-

pie to remain at home.

All press dispatches from Cuba to places outside that island are subjected to the severest censorship. As a consequence little can be learned of the progress of the Cuba to Police Mess Service Servi filibuster Aguero. The news published in the

at Khartoum. Zebehr Pasha, who known as the "king of the slave dealers," is willing to go to Khartoum and "take hold" there if authorized by the Khedive, but will not recognize Gen. Gordon Nubar Pasha thinks that Zebehr's terms

should be accepted. The Pope, in a recent letter to the Cardinals on secret political societies, pronounces Freemasonry the inspiring element in all secret associations of Italy.

Cholera is raging at Calcutta, India, 257 deaths from the disease having occurred in one week.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, says that the Soudan revolt will spread north-

Parnell, in an interview, emphatically denies that he is to retire from the leadership of the Irish National party.

It is rumored in London that the English Government will convoke a European conference to regulate the financial affairs of

United Ireland, the Parnellite organ, protests against English journals identifying the Farnellites with the dynamitards, and says there are 500 Innd-Leaguers in America to every Invincible. It accuses the English press men of always quoting O Donovan Rossa's paper, while never paying any heed to what is said by such organs of Irish-American opinion as John Devoy's paper, the Irish Nation, and John Boyle O'Reilly's paper, the Boston Pilot.

Dr. Law, of Cornell University, who has been investigating the cattle disease at Neosho Falls, Kan., says it is positively not

Brig. Gen. Lawrence, of the Missouri nilitia (Eastern Division), has resigned, and Gen. Sherman has been appointed by Gov. rittenden to succeed him.

The Congressional district delegates to the National Republican Convention from New York City were chosen last week. Fifteen of the sixteen are for Arthur.

Answers to over 2,000 inquiries sent from Minneapolis to leading business and professional men throughout Minnesota asking for Presidential preferences, not only individually but of the community at large,

The Civil-Service Reform Association of New York announces that Federal lican State Convention, pronounced em- officeholders who attend the Chicago convenphatically for Blaine and Lincoln. A reso- | tion will do so at their peril. Collector Robertson replies that he will attend, regardless of the reformers' threats. A similar association in Brooklyn is in receipt of charges made against Secretary Chandler, of the navy, that he has used the employes under him at that place to advance party ends.

> Henry George, the writer on land reform, has arrived at New York from London.

The steamer Oregon arrived at New York last week, having made the best time on record from Queenstown-6 days 10 hours and 8 minutes. American residents of the Mexican

selected by the State convention at Indian- capital are reported to be indignant at the apolis, are Senator Harrison, Richard W. failure of the United States postal authorities

The reported Indian uprising at Bat-At the State convention of Delaware tleford, Northwest Territory, was without Republicans at Dover, all Blaine delegates to foundation, the aborigines simply gathering Party differences regarding control of State intention of sending delegates to Ottawa and

Chicago telegram: Twelve States tion passed resolutions indorsing Arthur's have chosen delegates to the Republican Naadministration and strongly favoring protectional Convention. Arthur has 116 supporters, Blaine 82, and Logan 47. A careful estimate of the preferences of delegates from Blaine man. The preferences of the others the remaining States gives Arthur 144 votes Blaine 214, and Edmunds 42.

There are reports of extensive gold discoveries on Cottonwood Creek, near Canon City, Colo. Mining men at Denver and elsewhere are much excited over the intelligence. The first discovery, it is said, was made on the ranch of Mr. John O'Brien by a man name ! in convention at Nashville and nominated Teller. The gold is in chloride form, held by magnetic iron, and its presence is so dishouses were completely blown away, eight | Confederate army, for Governor. The deleguised that none but experienced experis persons killed, and many injured. Striking gates to the National Convention at Chicago would have detected it. Miners are already flocking to the scene of the discoveries. All the indications favor the belief that a rich lead has been struck.

> A BILL for the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics, and appropriating \$25,000 therefor, passed the House April 19. The Speaker presented a message from the President recommending an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the special em-bassy from Siam. The Senate was not in session.

THE MARKET. NEW YORK.

Parce	country adjacent to Logansville, several	little can be learned of the progress of the	Proper Wood			revenue laws, especially in the South Atlantic	
101		filibuster Aguero. The news published in the	PORK—Mess	0674	00 C934	States, many of these may be cured. Neither is	
m-	houses destroyed, and barns burnt up.	island is also submitted to most critical tests.	LARD CHICAGO.	(*)	Vill. 1449.18	it because of these abuses of administration	1911
bit	A Southern paper reports great		BEEVES -Choice to Prime Steers.	6.25	60 6.75	that the abolition of liquor and tobacco taxes is	isl
re		Thirteen deaths from yellow fever	Fair to Good	5,50	6.00	demanded in those States, for the North is aub-	m
ns	scarcity of food in Marion, S. C., owing to	occurred in one day last week at Vera Cruz,	Common to Medium	5.25	60 5.75	stantially free from these flagrant abuses.	W
al T	the shortage of last year's crops, and fears	Mexico. The American Consul was attacked,	Hogs Flour-Fancy White Winter Ex	5.75	64 6.25	Mr. Morrison said that during more than half	ev
74	that unless liberal assistance is immediately		FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex	5.50	(0) 5,75	of the last ten years wages had been as low or	re
er	given deaths from hunger will result.	but recovered.	Good to Choice Spring	4,00	69 5,25	lower than before the adoption of the taxing policy as a pretended means of making wages	THE
T^		The Mexican Government is nego-	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring No. 2 Winter	455	(B .83 (G .3634)	higher. And, he continued, there is but one hori-	100
	George Coates, a colored man, went		CORN-No. 2.	50	g6 .51	zontal reduction for which our opponents are	
to	to the house of Jere Green, near Gadsden,	tiating for a loan of \$20,000,000 from the	OA18-No. 2		60 ,33	willing to legislate, the reduction of wages,	fa
N=	Ala., while Green and his wife were at	Franco-Egyptian Bank, one-balf the amount	KYE-No. 2	.61	66 '63	and this their favorites, with or without re-	tan
n-		to be advanced to the present administration.	BARLEY-No. 2	.73	gil .75	gard to legislation, are now executing day	
tie	church. Coates deliberately set fire to the	During the week there were 155 bus-	BUTTER-Choice Creamery		90 ,30	by day with cruel regularity. In the opinion of the minority members of the committee,	
ey th	house, and four of Green's children sleeping		Fine Dairy		09 .27	representing as they do the friends of	cu
De.	there perished in the flames.	iness failures in the United States, as com-	EGGs—Fresh			the prevailing policy, the cure for what-	
n-	The state of the s	pared with 195 the preceding week and 160	PORK-Mess			ever national ills exist, so far as they	re
it.	A cyclone destroyed a schoolhouse	in the corresponding week of last year. Can-	LARD	.0854	(0 .0836	result from taxation, is to be found in higher-	lit
be	in Dallas, Tex., and wounded several chil-		MILWAUKEE.	122		priced clothing and other articles useful in the	m
n-	dren.	ada had 22 failures, a decrease of 14 from the	WHEAT-No. 2	.89	@ ,90	fields, mines, and homes; for that is what is	W
T.		previous week.	CORN-No. 2	.48	@ .50	meant by higher-taxed wool, fence-rods, cotton- bands, and tin-plates. Some of our friends	195
.0.	All cases on the Federal docket at	The hangman swung off Theodore	OATS-No. 2		65 .38	here would cure the ills of overtaxation with the	OF
of	Charleston, S. C., for violation of the na-		Pors-Mess	17.00	0017.50	declaration of a purpose the execution of which	
3772.	tional election laws have been discontinued	Hoffman at White Plains, N. Y., for the mur-	LARD.	8.00	66 8,50	they would carefully avoid. And here is the	WI
m-		der of a Jewish peddler; Willis Hodges, at	LARD. ST. LOUIS.			declaration. It is called the Ohio platform;	th
+34	upon motion of the District Attorney, the	Eastman, Ga., for killing a colored girl; and	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.00	@ 1.10	"We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the	
048	latter claiming that in the present state of	Gabe Turner, at Greenville, Ga., for taking	CORN-Mixed.		66 .47	necessities of the Government economically ad-	ch
us	public sentiment convictions were impossible.		OATS-No. 2			ministered and so adjusted in application as to prevent unequal burden, encourage productive	
H-		the life of John Schuttler.	Ponk-Mess			industries at home, and afford just compensa-	725
OL.		An Indian outbreak has occurred in			66 .0814	tion to labor, but not to create or fester monop-	in
ht	WASHINGTON.	the British Northwest Territory. A few days	LARDCINCINNATI.	7777	Contract of the last	oly,"	if
of	_	The state of the s	WHEAT-No. 2 Red:	1.00	@ 1.10	A tariff for revenue limited to the necessities	lo
ar.	Charles E. Coon, of New York, has	ago the telegraph operator at Battleford re-	CORN.	.63	26. 154	of the Government is demanded by this plan of	or
he	been nominated Assistant Secretary of the	ported 2,000 Indians in the place and more	OATS Mixed	700	gs .37	relief. Is the tariff so limited? If not, then why refuse to limit it? Who among the representa-	DE
pa		coming, and has not been heard from since.	PORK-Mess	11.00	00 0015	tives of the goodly people of that S.ate who	200
lan.	Treasury, to succeed John C. New.	It is believed he left as a measure of safety,	TOLEDO,	5160	(a) 1003#	made this declaration believes it is so limited?	BB
lis	A. E. Bateman a banker, of Wash-	It is believed he har as a measure of safety.	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.96	@ .97	Who among them believes the pending bill will	th
at	ington, has filed with the Secretary of War a		CORN-No. 2	.56	09 .58	reduce the revenue below the necessities of the	er.
in		FOREIGN.	OATS-No. 2	.36	@ .39	Government? These are questions to which	B I
-98	letter charging Brig. Gen. Swaim with fraud		Prouv. DETROIT.	W. R.D.	00 cos	the plain people of the country want an answer. They will demand to know why the tariff taxes	Bil
nii	and with conduct unbecoming an officer and	A death from cholera is reported on	WHEAT-No. 1 White	0.00	66 ,9936	were not removed in the past, if they are beyond	100
W-	a gentleman.		Conn-Mixed	.59	66 53	the revenue limit. Do gentlemen expect to es-	lor
me	If all of the 102 Congressmen who	Suez Canal, aboard the British troop-ship	OATS-No. 2 White	.40	06 41	cape regrousibility because the rates are not	ch
0.000		Crocodile.	PORK-Mess. INDIANAPOLIS.	19.75	@\$20.25	rightly adjusted? The adjustment will be the	do
	are loaded with speeches on the Morrison	The financial crisis in Cuba much dis-	INDIANAPOLIS.			same when the reduction is made, but what-	CI
-1	tariff bill are given a chance to talk, it is es-		WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.01	66 1.02	ever monopoly belongs to it will be fostered by 20 per cent. less than it now is. If this platform	BCI
-1	timated by a Washington correspondent that	turbs the members of the Spanish Cabinet.	Conn-Mixed	.33	@ .51	has an honest meaning it is that the tariff shall	
no		The cable reports that El Mahdi has	OATS-Mixed EAST LIBERTY.	100	@ .35	be lowered to a revenue basis.	9.0
1445	they will take up six weeks of the time of		CATTLE-Best	4.50	60 S.50	And gentlemen but deceive themselves who	BD
m	Congress. It is understood that the Repub-	been twice defeated recently by hostile tribes	Fair.	4.00	65 4.75	expect the people will be deceived by a refusal	10
in-	licans and the Democratic protectionists will	and is completely hemmed in. Gordon Pasha	Common.	3.75	64 4.95	to logislate in accordance with this declared	10
	endeavor to cut them off by a motion to strike	is in the same fix, being completely hemme-	Hogs	6.00	es 6.50	purpose. If the protection policy is to be the	1
-19	constant to cut them on by a motion to serie	from one man next second combinerary mentines !	SHEEP	3.50	65 5.00	continuing policy of the Government it will be,	1
	1.174						

THE MORRISON BILL

Consideration of the Tariff Measure Secured in the House.

Arguments Pro and Con by Messrs. Morrison and Kelley.

On the motion of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, and by a vote of 140 yeas to 138 nays, the House of Representatives, on the 15th of April, agreed to go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. Morrison immediately epened the debate in support of the measure.

Mr. Morrison's Speech.

He described the financial condition of the country, stated the estimated surplus of revenue over expenditures, and dwelt upon the ne-cessity of reducing taxation. To fail to reduce cessity of reducing taxation. To lim to reduce taxation and relieve the people would be a flagrant disregard of public duty. The pending bill might not be all that was required, but it was an advance toward the promise of more complete tariff reform. Such reform and adjustment of the tariff were not believed to be attainable at the present session. It would create no able at the present session. It would create no surprise that in the opinion of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee the measure was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found in it no merit, because it proposed to reduce all duties alike. A horizontal reduction might not be the best, but none other was now practicable. The protectionists opposed it, not because it was horizontal reduction, but because it was reduction at all. The year 1860 was a time of plenty. The laborer for wages was at least as well and the grower of grain better paid than plenty. The laborer for wages was at least as well and the grower of grain better paid than they are in this year, 1884, and in that year, 1800, of bounteons plenty our importations of foreign goods were less to the person, or in proportion to the population, than in the years 1880-82. To the list of articles now imported free of duty, amounting to nearly one-third of free of duty, amounting to nearly one-third of all our importations, it is proposed to add salt, coal, wood, and lumber. Salt is already freed from tax for the fishermen, also for the experter of meats, to kessen the cost of food to the people of other countries, not for our own. Coal is un-taxed for use on vessels having by law the exclusive right to the coasting trade or engaged in the foreign carrying trade—a privilege denied to persons engaged in other pursuits. The revenue from wood and lumber imported and hereafter to be admitted free of duty has in ten years last past not much exceeded \$10,000,-The census reterns show that domestic den products exceed \$500,000,000 per annum. Wood adds but 10 per cent, to the price of that produced here its increased cost to the people has been \$500,000,000 in ten years. In these ten years, under pretense of taxing this article to secure \$10,000,000 revenue, we have compelled the people to pay \$500,000,000 in bounty to encourage the destruction of forests and felling of trees, and in the same time we have given more than 18,082. 200 acres of land under the timber culture act as a bounty to encourage the planting of other trees and other forests. In the estimates made by a clerk of experience in the Bureau of Statistics which the actual payments on importations show to be but estimates, though based on official data, the bill would leave, it appears, in cottons but two articles, cotton yarns, not the finest, duti-able above 40 per cent; in woolens, but one, coarse carpet wool, which we do not produce, above 60 per cent, and in from and steel but a few above 50 per cent. These rates have been fixed as the limit, above which on these articles nxed as the limit, above which on these articles no duty shall be collected. The present rate on the finest cotton is 40 per cent., and yet it is an unquestioned fact, as shown by the invoices and payments made, that duties exceeding 100 per cent. (exceeding first cost) are exacted and paid on cotton goods, the duty upon which is, in the estimates referred to, stated to be less than 23 per cent. The same is true of iron and steel in a different degree. In the woolen schedule these abuses are most glaring. In all they result from enormities hidden and concealed both in the classification of articles and the rates of duty. The limit of 40, 50, and 60 per cent on the cotton metal, and wooken 50 per cent, on the cotton, metal, and woolen lules is intended to expose and remedy of affording some relief from existing abuses will not fail to find their opportunity in removing taxes yielding \$8,000,000 on sugar, as much on cotton and woolen goods, and \$11,000,000 on other articles used in every home. The insufficient, not to say deceptive, character of the late revision, the manner of making it, and the cir-

cumstances attending its adoption alike forbid it should be permanent.

The only security from agitation and change is to confine the taxing power to its rightful purpose of obtaining a revenue limited to the necessities of Goyernment. When no more revenue is needed by the Government of a peo-ple it has attained the limit of its power to tax

the people. Estimates based on census statistics show that as many as 18,000,000 of our people do some work or are occupied in some business, and that the average annual earnings of at least 16,000,000 of these do not much exceed \$300, and are wholly consumed in the means of daily substance. These, too, are millions who, in shop and field, strike the blows of all production. All the accumulations of and boasted additions to our national and individual wealth go to one-tenth of those who carn it; and of these a few appropriate the great mass of the of those a few appropriate the great mass of the savings of the people, and are enriched by the profits of the labor of other men. Like estimates will show that the few who profit most from the labor of all contribute little under this system of unequal taxation—not more than 2 7cr cent. of their savings—while the great mass of workers, including the dependent poor, pay the bulk of the taxes, all of which is subtracted from their toe scanty means of comfortable ity-

from their too scanty means of comfortable liv-leg. Ours is a very free country of very free men, both very freely taxed.

In the same sense that we are free men in a nee country, freely taxed, we may be correctly named free traders when we insist that the trade and the commerce of the country and the neces-sities of comfortable living shall be free! from all taxes not essential to a Government for pub-

The amount required from the customs is dependent upon what may be received from inter-nal revenues. The abilition of interval revenue means free and cheap liquors, but with heavier taxed and higher-priced sugar and other articles essential in every household. I am not called upon to defend a system which has many abuses. upon to defend a system which has many abuses. Of the two systems, however, it is cheaper in the administration, immensely cheaper in its results. The repeal of the internal revenue means more than the additional cost of living and privation to the poor. It means a permanent public debt, which the few owe and the many pay, and waich corrupts the administration. While we cannot donot the existence of creat wrongs in the execution of the internal great wrongs in the execution of the internal revenue laws, especially in the South Atlantic States, many of these may be cured. Neither is it because of these abuses of administration that the abolition of liquor and tobacco taxes is demanded in those States, for the North is sub-

and ought to be, intrusted to its friends—the Republican party. Every argument in support of a protective policy is based on the assumption that any considerable tariff modification, especially a modification to a revenue basis, will destroy the manufacturing industries, compel the abandonment of the shops and mills, and

destroy the manufacturing industries, compel the abandonment of the shops and mills, and force those now engaged in them into other employments. This is the old, old story. It was told of the manufacturing industries in their infancy. It will be told when protection brings them to decay.

It is insisted that wages are so much higher here than in the countries seeking our markets that the revenue duties will not equalize the difference in the cost of production. Conceding the truth of what is not true—that the foreign rival must pay for the privilege of selling in our markets a sum equal to the difference in wages to enable the home producer to sell with a reasonable profit—let us see if the revenue rates will compensate for that difference. The census value of the manufactures for 1830 was \$5,369,579,191. The wages paid in making them were \$947,963,795. The difference in the cost of the goods is said to be the difference in the cost of wages. But suppose the difference between the cost here and the cost abroad amounts to all the wages paid here, then these manufactures would cost abroad \$4,421,625,396. Suppose the average rate of duty which the bill before the House leaves at 33 per cent, was reduced to 22 per cent., and at that rate this \$4,421,625,396 in value of goods was imported. It would cost the importer at that rate of 22 per cent. \$972,797,887, which not only makes up for the difference in wages, but exceeds all the wages paid for making all of the goods. If those who claim special friendship for the manufacturing industries will insist on their going into decay and then dying, some other apology must be found for their taking off than the removal of unnecessary taxes.

Mr. Kelley's Reply.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made the open-ing speech in opposition to the bill. He did not believe any cheapening goods could relieve any American industries. The evil was not that goods were not cheap enough or that America could not produce them. The truth, to be con-sidered of all men, was that the power of production the world over had outrun the power of pro-duction the world over had outrun the power of consumption, and that the markets were over-stocked, and in every land skilled and industri-ous people had been idle for a large portion of all recent years. Ninilism in Russia, Socialism in Germany, Socialism and Nihilism in the bor-der regions of Apprica. Comments in France. in Germany, Socialism and Ninlism in the cor-der regions of Austria. Communism in France, told the story in those great countries, of ide-ness, want, and misery in every industrial center. He then proceeded to give chapters from the terrible lives of the industrial classes of England as learned by him during a three-months' visit to "Merry England," prosperous, free-trade England, in order to show the fearful condition of the laboring recopie of that country. condition of the laboring people of that country, and said the proposition now made was that the United States should enter the race with the world for cheapness, which had led to such ter-rible results in England. There was nothing of so little value in England as a working man or woman with a reasonably good appetite. town he had seen women making trace-of and yet the gentleman from Kestucky, Turner, was returned to Congress every year bacause he advocated placing trace-chains on the

Mr. Turner said that that was a good proposiion, which he hoped would be adopted.

Mr. Kelley replied that women could realize to 60 cents a week for making trace-chains. God forbid test any Kentucky woman must ever work at such masculine employment for such starvation wages. He recalled the reply of Emery Storrs to an Englishman who, at a dinner given by Minister Lowell, was badgering him about free trade: "I will admit free trade is the best for you—at least for those of you who can afford to consume anything that is produced; but I claim that protection is best for us. You think more a great deal of cheap shoes than you do of a prosperous shoemaker, while in America we think more of the artisan than his work.

After describing the wretched condition of the laborers in Birmingham and surrounding towns, he said: "God forbid that American labor should ever be embodied in any production that should be cheap enough to be sold to the in-dustrial towns that surround Birmingham. Much was heard about tree raw material. He denied that the free-trade Democracy of the country, as represented on this floor, was in favor of free raw material. Und r the present tariff every element of raw material which could be discovered was already on the free list. The pending bill put twenty or thir y articles on the free list, but not one of hem was raw ma-The raw material for sult was the which was pumped out. Coal in earth, selling at certain rates per ton "unsight unseen raw material; but when thousands and hun-dreds of thousands of dollars had been expended in making it accessible to man's use, it was not. Alcohol was raw material, and only two Democrat —Messrs. Hewitt and Randall were in favor of putting it on the free list.

What was charged for the use of Nature's solvent, for which the wit of man had yet dis-

solvent, for which the wit of man had yet dis-covered no substitute? Before the American farmer could advance his raw material—corn— one stage in the manufacture, he had to pay 90 cents a peck. The same was true of tobacco— it was a tax on the producing and trading classes. In the race for cheapness production left prosperous countries and found its way to-the most oppressed, and those whose people-would work for the smallest modicum of food and clothing. The United States had entered on the work of banishing manufactures, and he asked that the tariff rates be reinstated, as he asked that the tariff rates be reinstated, as he had hoped they would have been by the majority of the last Congress. By abolishing the duty on quinine and salis of quinine the largest manufacturer in the country had been obliged to send all his stock abroad, and to employ cheap German labor and cheap raw material in its manufacture. By putting a duty of 2 1-10 cents per pound on tin plates the United States had succeeded in establishing manufactories; but, by the misplacement of a comma, it has been held that only a duty of 1 1-10 cents had been imposed. The effect of this had been to strike down the industry. The sapient Secretary of the Treasury had held that the word highest in the last tariff law meant "lowest," and on account of that ruling the wire-rod makers were importing wire-rods pretty well made from the other side asked that the tariff rates be reinstated, as he wire-rods pretty well made from the other side

the water.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, suggested that the Mr. Hewitt, of New York, suggested that the Republican and not the Democratic tariff had done that.

Mr. Kelley replied that if 20 per cent, of the Democrats in the last Congress had united with the Republicans the tariff on wire-rods would have been placed at such a rate as to enable Americans to manufacture them.

Mr. Hewitt—Would you have allowed us to fix the thing in conference committee? Mr. Kelley—Yes, str. No Democrat would serve on that commit ee save Mr. Carlisle, who served quietly in order to observe what was

one. Nary one dared.

Mr. Hewitt—Then the whole performance was a Republican performance?

Mr. Kelley—The conference had to deal with the materials you sent us. Are they Republicans in this House who propose to reduce the duty on wire rods 20 per cent.? Who voted for it to-day, Republicans or Democrats? Don't let us

talk about what occurred a year ago. Let us go back only two hours.

Mr. Kelley then repeated the assertion he had: Mr. Kelley then repeated the assertion he had made that the production had outrun consumption. Every reduction of wages diminished the power of the masses to consume and magnified the evil from which the people of the whole industrial world were now suffering. This evil could not be mitigated by a 20 per cent. reduction in the tariff, now too light on a good many articles which should be produced in the United States, nor by a blow at the agricultural interests. The south of Russia was now engaging Americans to creet elevators, to build factories for American agricultural machinery. gaging Americans to creet elevators, to build factories for American agricultural machinery, and to aid in the construction of raircads to the scaports; and if the farmers of America did not care for their int rests and did not strive by the proper legislation to diversify their agri-cultural products their markets would be gone; and in comparisen with the price they now received for wheat they would receive a price little more than nominal. He could see but two means by which the markets could be increased, with a third means glimmering in the future, Stop all importation of cheap labor. Send back to whatever country they came from the men or women who had signed the contracts in for-cien lands or on shipboard to work at lower wages than the wages of American labor. See that the wages were kept so high that the pub-lic schools might be well sustained and the children reasonably well educated. Let not the children reasonably well educated. Let not the American women become degraded. Protect the American motherhood against the degratation of becoming the drudges of men in glas-works, iron-forges, and relling-mills, if necessary, by declaring eight hours the longest period in the twenty-four that men or machinery may run. He advocated the production of sorghum in the West, and especially in the Southwest, as a means of diversitying the labor of the American farmer and enhancing the sale of his production. Let the country be isolated. It was unlike any other, It was not a monarchy or an empire; it was a free republic, every human being belonging to which was a citizen with the rights of freemen, and with the duty before him of helping maintain the Government, which could only live as long as virtue, intelligence, and this it could not do if it was to begin in an unboly race for the "cheap and nasty" underteachings of dismal science.

A FANCY bloodhound attacked Mrs. Eckert, at Rockaway Beach, tore off one of her cars, and stripped off the flesh from her shoulder to her wrist.

CHARLESTON, S. C., has a 600-pound turtle